The breeding of livestock is pursued in the entire area: cows, horses, and pigs are kept in the main. Ukrainians, Koreans, and Chinese use the ox also as a work animal in the field; the Great Russians, however, do not. Everywhere there is the slender, black Chinese pig, which is of little value. Modern, planned breeding of livestock became possible only after the introduction of valuable breeds by the Soviets in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Under Soviet rule greater improvement work has been carried out in the region of the Ussuri and of Khanka Lake, and further draining is planned. Many things have occurred for the further development of the area through the employment of machines in agriculture, for which these regions are especially suited. The cultivation of rice, soy beans, and sugar beets has been especially fostered in the last few years. The cultivation of sugar beets was introduced here as a new cultivated plant only under Soviet rule. Nothing can be said about the collectivization, which was carried out later in the Far East than in the European part of the Soviet Union and which was carried out only gradually. Nor can anything be said about the type of organization in this area filled with men of the most varying types.

/271/ /Sketch Map:/

/272/Voroshilov constitutes the center of this important agricultural area. Voroshilov lies at the point where the Ussuri Railroad meets the Manchurian Railroad, which, hurrying from Transbaykal across Manchuria, again enters Soviet Russian territory here. The city lies 30 meters above the sea and is 102 kilometers from Vladivostok. It has 70,600 inhabitants (1939) and is the center of a lively food industry. It has a large oil and fat works for processing soy beans. To this works also belongs a soap-boiler and a factory for cosmetic articles. The city has special importance as the seat of two first and largest sugar factories in the Far East. The city of Spassk (approximately 30,000 inhabitants), which lies southeast of Khanka Lake, should be mentioned as the next most important locality. In addition to flour mills and oil pressers, Spassk has the largest cement factory in the Far East. As the last locality on the railroad before the Manchurian border, Grodekovo (approximately 10,000 inhabitants) is worthy of mention. Grodekovo already lies in the western mountains, but with its predominantly wooden houses, it gives a typically Russian border impression, despite its nearness to the border.

From Voroshilov the railroad leads to the south first through hilly country, then, 30 kilometers from Voroshilov, it crosses some